



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/759,354	01/16/2004	Takashi Kaito	S004-5191	9905
40627	7590	04/10/2006	EXAMINER	
ADAMS & WILKS 17 BATTERY PLACE SUITE 1231 NEW YORK, NY 10004			MCDONALD, RODNEY GLENN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1753	

DATE MAILED: 04/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/759,354

Applicant(s)

KAITO ET AL.

Examiner

Rodney G. McDonald

Art Unit

1753

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 9-30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Claims 9-30 withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 2-2-2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kane et al. (U.S. Pat. 6,670,717).

Regarding claim 1, Kane et al. teach a first step of processing at least one desired area in a surface of a sample to form a target surface. (Column 7 lines 50-53)
A second step of scanning the target surface with a probe of a SPM (i.e. scanning probe microscope and detecting a physical quantity produced between the probe and the target surface. (Column 8 lines 8-11; Column 4 lines 34-42)

Regarding claim 2, the first step includes a substep of carrying out an etching process by irradiating the sample surface with a focused energy beam thereby to expose the target surface. (Column 7 lines 43-46)

Regarding claim 3, the focused energy beam is a focused ion beam (FIB).
(Column 7 lines 44-46)

Regarding claim 4, the first step includes the substep including a substep of decomposing an organic metal gas with a focused ion beam in a predetermined location of the sample to make an electrode and an interconnection after carrying out the etching process with the focused ion beam. Fig. 3 shows the electrode and interconnection.
(Column 5 lines 10-17; Column 8 lines 2-5; Fig. 3)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kane et al. (U.S. Pat. 6,670,717) in view of Matsui et al. (U.S. Pat. 5,229,607).

Kane et al. is discussed above and all is as applies above. (See Kane et al. discussed above)

The difference between Kane et al. and the present claims is that combining the FIB apparatus with the microscope is not discussed for performing the process.

Matsui et al. teach combining a FIB device with a microscope in a single apparatus. (Column 11 lines 22-25; See Abstract)

The motivation for utilizing a combination apparatus is that it allows for utilizing a single evacuation system. (Column 3 lines 45-49)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kane et al. by utilizing a single chamber for the FIB and microscope as taught by Matsui et al. because it allows for utilizing a single evacuation system.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kane et al. (U.S. Pat. 6,670,717) in view of Yang et al. (U.S. Pat. 6,207,575).

Kane et al. is discussed above and all is as applies above. (See Kane et al. discussed above)

The difference between Kane et al. and the present claims is that repeating the step of exposing the target surface with the focused ion beam and the step of observing the exposed section with the probe being repeated sequentially is not discussed.

Yang et al. teach observing and etching repeatedly until the desired profile is achieved. (Column 6 lines 26-57)

The motivation for repeating the etching and the observing is that it allows for generation of a particular profile. (Column 6 lines 26-57)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kane et al. by etching and observing repeatedly as taught by Yang et al. because it allows for generation of a particular profile.

Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamaguchi et al. (U.S. Pat. 4,933,565) in view of Yang et al. (U.S. Pat. 6,207,575).

Regarding claim 6, Yamaguchi et al. teach a first step of processing with an ion beam at least one desired area in a surface of a sample to expose a target surface. (4A-4B; Column 5 lines 41-55) A second step of removing a damaged portion remaining in the exposed surface. (Column 7 lines 45-51) A stepped portion is formed after further working according to a difference in material amount the layers constructing the exposed surface. (Column 7 line 52)

Regarding claim 7, the exposed surface is mirror finished because the surface is made flat. (Column 7 lines 45-51)

The difference between Yamaguchi et al. and the present claims is that a third step of observing the exposed surface is not discussed. (Claim 6).

Regarding the third step of observing the exposed surface of Claim 6, Yang et al. teach observing the surface profile data of an interconnect by utilizing an atomic force microscope. (See Abstract)


The motivation for observing the expose surface is that it allows for characterizing the surface profile data. (Column 2 lines 54-57)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kane et al. by observing an exposed surface as taught by Yamaguchi et al. because it allows for characterizing the surface profile data.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rodney G. McDonald whose telephone number is 571-272-1340. The examiner can normally be reached on M- Th with Every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nam X. Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-1342. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Rodney G. McDonald
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1753